

## Studies in Pacific Bibionidae (Diptera)

### Part I.

By D. ELMO HARDY

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

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The present paper deals with some of the apparently new species of the genus *Plecia* which have come to hand while making a monographic study of the Pacific Bibionidae. As is typical of the members of this genus the species are best distinguished by the characteristics of the male genitalia. The general color characters are of minor importance and are useful only in grouping the species into complexes. In the past, large numbers of species which were similar in coloration were often lumped together under one name.

As will be discussed more fully in the subsequent studies, the family Bibionidae appears to be limited to the southwest portion of the Pacific. The group is apparently entirely lacking throughout Micronesia and Polynesia. Aside from Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and the larger islands adjoining the Asiatic mainland, the known Pacific species are confined to the Malayan and Papuan zoogeographical divisions and to some of the islands of Melanesia. The majority of the species to date have been described from New Guinea, the Philippines, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.

The species described in this paper and all of the known species of the Australasian region will be keyed in a future report.

The study has been based upon collections received from the British Museum, the United States National Museum, the American Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the Chicago Natural History Museum. The writer is very grateful to these institutions for the privilege of studying this material.

### *Plecia* (*Heteroplecia*) new subgenus

This is characterized from all other Bibionidae, known to the writer, by the absence of ocelli and of an ocellar triangle. There are no indications of these structures in the specimens which have been studied and the compound eyes of the male are joined on the front up to the hind margin of the head.

This may possibly be a distinct genus although the writer has been unable to find sufficient supplementary characters to justify a generic ranking. A study of additional specimens, including females, in this group may cause a change in the present concept.

Genotype: *Plecia* (*Heteroplecia*) *visenda* n. sp.

### *Plecia* (*Heteroplecia*) *visenda* n. sp. (figs. 1 a-b)

This species differs from all other *Plecia* known to the writer by having the ocelli completely lacking. It fits in the *fulvicollis* group by having the thorax all rufous but the male genitalia are very distinctive.

**Male. Head:** Eyes bare, face, antennae and palpi covered with short black hairs. There are not even rudiments of ocelli or an ocellar tubercle, the eyes are contiguous the entire length of the front and over the vertex. The head is very broad, from a dorsal view it is nearly twice as wide as long. The antennae are situated at the lower one-fourth of the head, as seen from a lateral view. The antennae are 10-segmented and rather elongate, about equal in length to the head. The antennae are chiefly black but the apex of each pedicel and the bases of the first flagellar segments are sometimes yellowish. **Thorax:** Entirely bright orange, except for a narrow brown vitta on the scutellum and for the black tegulae. Halteres with yellow bases and brown to black knobs. **Legs:** Coxae and trochanters yellowish, remainder of legs black; rather densely black haired. **Wings:** Dark brown fumose, darker along the costal margin. The stigmata are not differentiated from the wing membrane. The costa extends about one-third the distance from the tip of  $R_5$  to  $M_1$ . Vein  $R_{3+4}$  is curved and enters the costa at about a  $60^\circ$  angle to  $R_5$ . The section of  $M_{1+2}$  between the fork and the r-m cross-vein is two or more times longer than the cross-vein. The cubital cell is open wide at the wing margin. **Abdomen:** Entirely black and densely black haired. **Genitalia:** The tergum and sternum are partly fused laterally on the dorsum (fig. 1a). The ninth tergum is developed into a pair of large forcep-like lobes and is nearly divided into two plates. The posterior median margin of the tergum is almost cordate in shape (fig. 1a). The ninth sternum is developed into a large rounded lobe on each side, which extends nearly three-fourths the length of the clasping structures. The posterior median margin of the sternum has a pair of broad irregular lobes just inside the claspers (fig. 1b). The claspers are large and sharply pointed at their apices (fig. 1b).

Length: body, 9.5 mm.; wings, 11.0-12.0 mm.

Female unknown.

Holotype male and one paratype male: Japen Camp 2, Mt. Eiori, Dutch New Guinea, 2000 ft., Sept., 1938 (L. E. Cheesman). Two paratype males: Hollandia, Neth. New Guinea, rain forest, 250 ft., May, 1945 (H. Hoogstraal).

Type and one paratype returned to the British Museum, one paratype returned to the Chicago Natural History Museum and one deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

### *Plecia cana* n. sp. (figs. 2 a-b)

This species is related to *P. tristis* van der Wulp. It is distinguished by having the thorax entirely light gray, with no black longitudinal stripes; the antennae are also distinctly nine-segmented. Edwards<sup>1</sup> reported that the flagellum of *tristis* contains only four distinct segments. The male genitalia are very distinctive from all known species of *Plecia*.

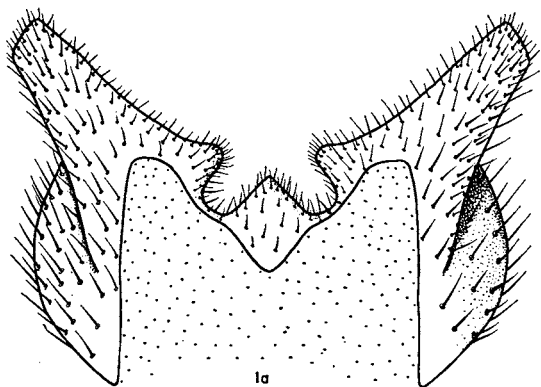
**Male. Head:** Eyes almost bare, ocellar tubercle very prominent. Face, vertex and occiput densely gray pollinose and very sparsely pilose. Antennae 9-segmented, the apical portion of each pedicel and the base of the first flagellar segment are yellow. **Thorax:** Dark brown to black in ground color, except for the yellowish humeral ridges. The thorax is very densely gray pollinose (almost white) and nearly devoid of pile. The knobs of the halteres are brown, the stems are pale. **Legs:** Chiefly dark brown to blackish, tinged with reddish on the femora. All of the segments are slender, the femora

<sup>1</sup> 1932, Treubia, 14:140-141.

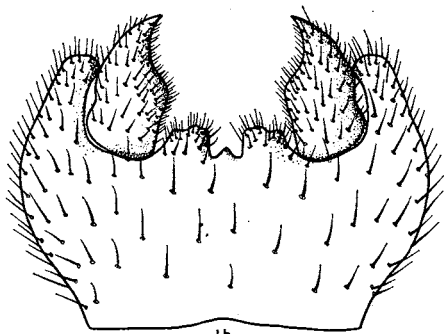
**Figure 1. *Plecia (Heteroplecia) visenda* n. sp. a. 9th tergum of male; b. 9th sternum of male.**

**Figure 2. *Plecia cana* n. sp. a. 9th tergum of male; b. 9th sternum of male.**

**Figure 3. *P. decora* n. sp. a. 9th sternum of male; b. clasper of male; c. 9th tergum of male.**

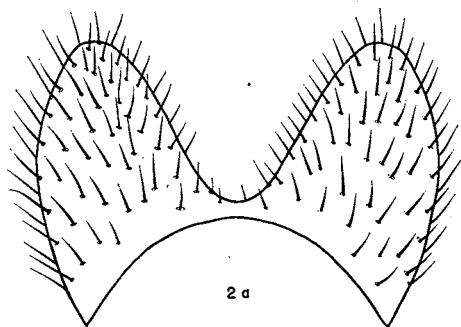


1a

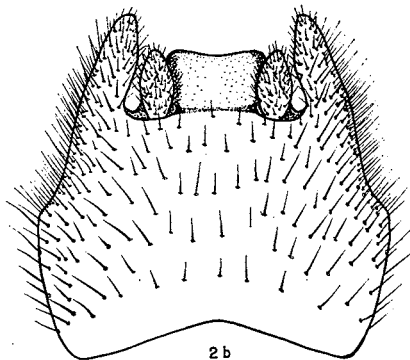


1b

*P. visenda*

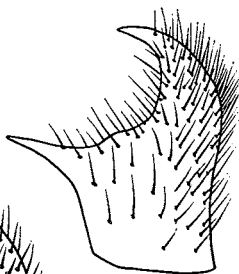


2a

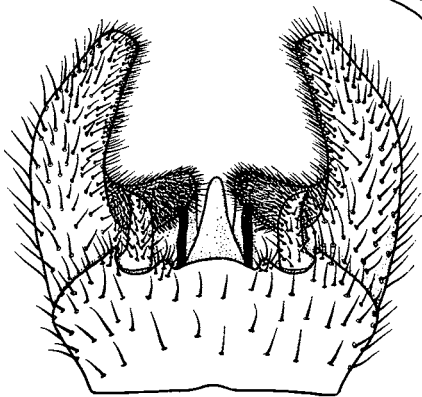


2b

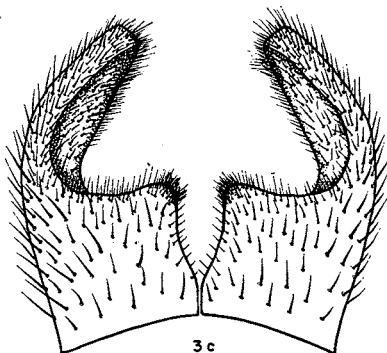
*P. cana*



3b



3a



3c

*P. decora*

are just slightly thickened toward the apices and the sides of the tibiae are almost straight. The posterior basitarsi are equal in length to the next three subsegments. *Wings*: Yellow-brown fumose, stigmata just slightly darker than the wing membrane. Vein  $R_{3+4}$  straight or nearly so, forming about a  $65^\circ$  angle with  $R_5$ . Petiole of cell  $M_1$  two times longer than the r-m cross-vein. Cubital cell not narrowed at the wing margin. *Abdomen*: Chiefly brownish, tinged with yellow on the basal half and black on the apical portion. All pile brown to black and rather sparse. *Genitalia*: The ninth tergum is deeply cleft, almost to its base, on the hind margin (fig. 2a). The lateral lobes are broad and rounded at their apices. The ninth sternum is produced into a large, rather slender, lobe on each side of the apex and has a broad, flat-topped, heavily sclerotized lobe protruding from the median margin. The claspers are small and simple; they lie ventral to the median lobe of the sternum and are scarcely over half as long as the lateral lobes (fig. 2b).

Length: body 4.2-4.5 mm.; wings, 5.4-5.8 mm.

Female unknown.

Holotype male and three paratypes: Haight's Pl., Benguet, Philippine Is., April, 1930 (F. Rivera).

Type and two paratypes returned to the U. S. National Museum. One paratype in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, T. H.

### *Plecia decora* n. sp. (figs. 3 a-c)

This species is related to *P. forcipata* Osten Sacken and *forcifcula* Edwards because of the forcipate development of the male genitalia. It is distinguished readily by the bilobed claspers, the yellowish legs, discolored thorax and the pale colored wings.

*Male. Head*: Eyes bare or nearly so, ocellar tubercle very prominent. Antennae 9-segmented, the apical segment is very tiny and is scarcely differentiated from the eighth. The scape and pedicel are bright yellow, the flagellar segments are brown to blackish. All of the head hairs are black and limited to the appendages and the under side of the head. The ocellar tubercle is bare or with very short pubescence. *Thorax*: Chiefly rufous, with three broad, brownish red vittae extending down the dorsum; the area of the pleuron surrounding each spiracle is dark brownish red to blackish. Mesonotum rugose on the sides, in the sunken area just in front of scutellum and just behind the humeri. Thorax almost bare, the mesonotum with very sparse, recumbent, pale pile. Halteres with black knobs and yellow bases. *Legs*: All joints very slender, moderately covered with black hairs. Coxae and trochanters yellow, femora chiefly so except for their black apices. Tibiae and first two subsegments of tarsi yellow, with a brownish tinge. Apical subsegments of tarsi blackish. Hind metatarsi one-third as long as the tibiae. *Wings*: Yellowish fumose, stigmata brown; veins yellow-brown. The costa extends about one-half the distance between the tips of  $R_5$  and  $M_1$ . Vein  $R_{3+4}$  is oblique and forms a  $50^\circ$  angle with  $R_5$ . The section of vein  $M_1 +_2$  from the r-m cross-vein to the fork is just slightly longer than the cross-vein. The cubital vein bends down rather sharply at its apex; the cubital cell, at the wing margin, is about as wide as the m-cu cross-vein is long. *Abdomen*: Black, densely black haired. *Genitalia*: Very densely black pilose and conspicuously forcipate. The ninth tergum is strongly developed into a pair of clasper-like lobes and is completely divided into two plates by the median cleft (fig. 3c). The lateral lobes are longer than the remainder of the tergum. Each inner posterior margin of the tergum is developed into a heavily sclerotized and very densely bristled shelf-like area that extends back into the genital chamber (fig. 3a). The ninth sternum is over two times wider than long and has a pair of small lobes on each side of the posterior margin, one on each side of the clasper. The claspers are rather slender and acutely pointed on the outer apex, as seen from a ventral view. From a lateral view the claspers have an acute secondary lobe (fig. 3b). The aedeagus has a pair of rod-shaped, heavily sclerotized, supporting structures (fig. 3a).

Length: body 5.0-6.0 mm.; wings, 6.0-8.0 mm.

*Female.* Antennae 10-segmented, including the tiny nipple-like tip segment. Front opaque brownish black in ground color, densely covered with grayish pubescence. Front with a very strong ridge down the middle. Ocellar tubercle rather well developed. The upper portions of the pleura are more discolored with blackish than in the males and the wing membrane is more smoky-yellow fumose.

Length: body, 5.5-6.3 mm.; wings, 8.0-10.0 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female and twenty-seven paratypes, eighteen males, nine females; Mt. Tafa, Papua, 8,500 ft., March, 1934 (L. E. Cheesman).

Holotype, allotype and twenty paratypes returned to the British Museum. Two paratypes deposited in the U. S. National Museum, two deposited in the American Museum and three in the Bishop Museum.

***Plecia gurneyi* n. sp. (figs. 4 a-b)**

This species is related to *P. laffooni* n. sp. and is distinguished only by the characters of the male genitalia. The ninth tergum is much broader and the lobes are widely divergent at their apices (cf. figs. 4a and 6b). The claspers are much better developed than in *laffooni* and extend well beyond the apices of the lobes on the hind margin of the sternum. The accessory structures of the aedeagus are rather inconspicuous and barely protrude beyond the hind margin of the sternum (cf. figs. 4b and 6a).

*Male.* Agrees in all respects with *P. laffooni* except for the genital characters. *Genitalia:* Of the same general form as in *laffooni* but the ninth tergum is much broader than long at its widest point, and the cleft between the two lobes is broadly V-shaped (fig. 4a). The claspers and the aedeagal accessory structures differ as mentioned above. The uppermost of each pair of lateral lobes on the hind margin of the sternum is very small and scarcely visible from a ventral view. The ventral lobe of each pair is rather slender and rounded at its apex (fig. 4b).

Length: body 4.5 mm.; wing, 5.6 mm.

*Female.* Identical with those of *laffooni*.

Length: body, 4.0-4.5 mm.; wings, 6.0 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female and one paratype female: Bougainville Island, July 15, 1944 (A. B. Gurney).

All have been returned to the U. S. National Museum.

***Plecia inconspicua* n. sp. (figs. 5a-b)**

This species is related to *P. subvarians* Walker, *varians* Edwards and *minor* Edwards by having the ninth sternum of the male genitalia developed into a pair of forcep-like lobes. It is distinguished from these species by the all black pleura and by having the ninth sternum of the male largely membranous in the central portion.

*Male.* Very tiny, inconspicuous species. *Head:* Eyes bare or nearly so, face thinly pilose. Ocellar tubercle rather strong, with short black hairs on the hind portion and grayish pubescence above. Antennae very short, dark yellow-brown to black and made up of nine rather compact segments. *Thorax:* Mesonotum and scutellum bright orange, except for the brown anterior portion of the former. Thorax otherwise black; halteres black, except for the faintly yellow bases. *Legs:* Entirely black and with all vestiture black. The segments are rather short and are thicker than in most *Plecia*. *Wings:* Dark brown to blackish fumose, stigmata not differentiated from the wing membrane. Costa extending half way between the apices of  $R_5$  and  $M_1$ . Vein  $R_{3+4}$  is oblique, forming a  $65^\circ$  angle with  $R_5$ . The section of  $M_{1+2}$  from the r-m cross-vein to the fork is two

times longer than the cross-vein. The cubital cell is not at all narrowed in the wing margin. The anal vein is strong and extends to the wing margin. *Abdomen*: Black, densely black pilose. *Genitalia*: Both the sternum and the tergum are deeply cleft and strongly forcipate. The tergum is cleft nearly to its base and the lateral lobes are rather acute at apices (fig. 5a). The ninth sternum is almost completely divided into two plates by a broad membranous area in the central portion. The lateral lobes are very slender and elongate (fig. 5b). The claspers are broader than long, rather quadrate in shape and are pointed on the inner apices (fig. 5b).

Length: body, 3.0 mm.; wings, 3.75 mm.

Female unknown.

Holotype male: Kokoda, Papua, 1,200 ft., June, 1933 (L. E. Cheesman); one paratype male, Cyclops Mt., Dutch N. G., 1000 ft., March, 1945 (J. Laffoon). Type returned to British Museum. Paratype returned to the U. S. National Museum.

***Plecia laffooni* n. sp.** (figs. 6a-c)

This species is related to *P. gurneyi* n. sp. and to *P. manni* n. sp. The three form a species complex, because of the unusual development of the male genitalia, which appears to be endemic in the Solomon Islands. *P. laffooni* is readily separated from *manni* by the presence of the elongate sub-median lobes on the hind margin of the ninth sternum, as well as by other characteristics shown in the figures. *P. laffooni* is distinguished from *gurneyi* by the differently shaped ninth tergum (figs. 6b and 4a), by the much more elongated apical lobes of the ninth sternum and by the differences in the shape and size of the lateral lobes of the sternum, the aedeagus and the accessory structures (cf. figs. 6a and 4b).

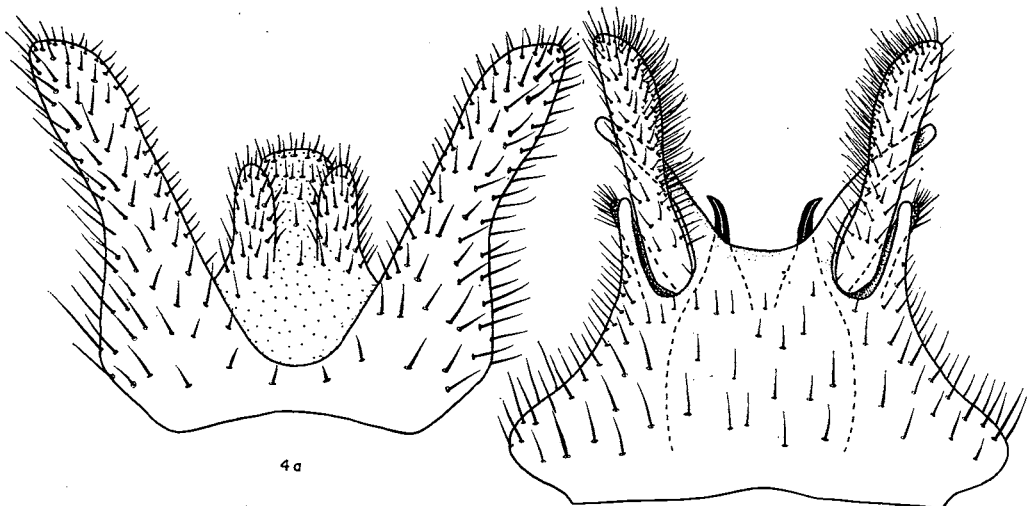
*Male. Head*: Eyes bare or nearly so. Ocellar tubercle very well developed. Antennae 9-segmented, chiefly brown to black, yellowish on the apical halves of the pedicelli. *Thorax*: Dorsum entirely bright orange, except for a black median vitta on the scutellum. Metanotum brownish yellow, pleura and sternum dark brown to black covered with grayish pollen. Bases of halteres yellowish, knobs black. *Legs*: Entirely black and covered with black pile, all segments slender. *Wings*: Blackish fumose, darker along the costal margin; stigmata scarcely differentiated from the wing membrane. The costa extends one-half the distance between the tips of  $R_5$  and  $M_1$ . Vein  $R_{5+4}$  is oblique and forms about a  $70^\circ$  angle with  $R_5$ . The section of  $M_{1+2}$  from the r-m cross-vein to the fork is about equal in length to the cross-vein. The cubital cell is not at all narrowed at the wing margin. *Abdomen*: Subshining black, rather thickly black pilose. *Genitalia*: The ninth tergum is longer than wide and has a very deep narrowly V-shaped cleft on its hind margin (fig. 6b). The anal area is densely pilose, especially from a lateral view (fig. 6c). The hind margin of the ninth sternum is very complex in structure and possesses three strong lobes on each side. The inner pair of lobes is very elongate and bare, rather rod-like; they extend much beyond the apices of the claspers. On each side of the hind margin of the sternum are two densely bristled lobes. One lobe is dorsal in position, extends beneath the base of each clasper and is equal to or longer than the clasping structures. The other lobe is shorter and sharply pointed, and lies directly ventral to the other lateral lobe (fig. 6a). The claspers are simple, rounded at apices and curved inward. The aedeagus is well developed and has a pair of heavily sclerotized accessory structures which extend nearly as far as the lobes of the sternum (fig. 6a).

Length: body, 4.0-4.5 mm.; wings, 5.0-5.7 mm.

**Figure 4.** *P. gurneyi* n. sp. a. 9th tergum of male; b. 9th sternum of male.

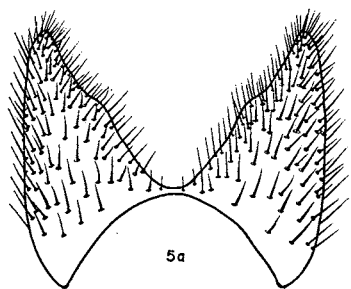
**Figure 5.** *P. inconspicua* n. sp. a. 9th tergum of male; b. 9th sternum of male.

**Figure 6.** *P. laffooni* n. sp. a. 9th sternum of male.



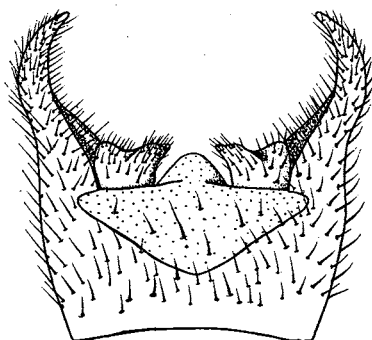
*P. gurneyi*

4b

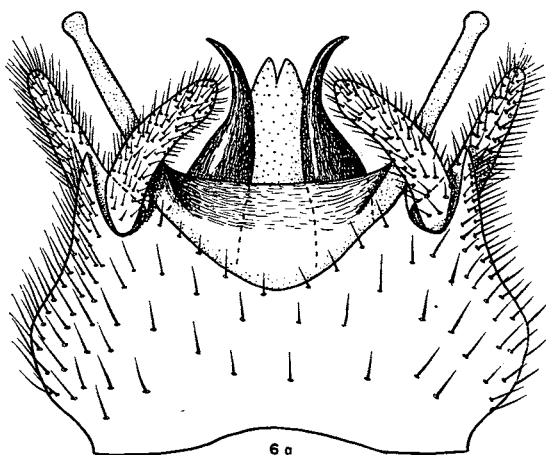


5a

*P. inconspicua*



5b



6a

*P. laffooni*

*Female.* Antennae 11-segmented. Front, occiput and face densely gray pubescent and with scattered black hairs. Front with a prominent, yellow-brown tubercle in the middle just above antennae but without a strong median ridge extending to the ocelli. Ocellar tubercle prominent but not so well developed as in the males. From a dorsal view the head is as wide as long and the eyes are sparsely covered with short black hairs. Otherwise as in the male except for genital characters.

Length: body 4.2-5.0 mm.; wings, 5.8-6.6 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female and four paratypes, two males, two females, Cape Esperance, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Sept. 14, 1944 (Jean Laffoon). Two paratypes, one male, one female, Koli Pt., Guadalcanal, Oct., 1944 (J. Laffoon) and three paratypes, one male, two female, Tenaru R., Guadalcanal, Jan., 1945 (G. E. Bohart).

Holotype, allotype and four paratypes have been returned to the U. S. National Museum. Two paratypes have been returned to the California Academy of Sciences and three are in the Bishop Museum.

***Plecia manni* n. sp. (fig. 7a)**

This species is related to *P. laffooni* n. sp. and to *gurneyi* n. sp. and fits the descriptions of these species except for male genital characters. The cubital vein is rather sharply bent downward and the cubital cell is more narrowed at the apex than in the above mentioned species. This may, however, be a variable character and should not be relied upon to separate the species.

*Male. Genitalia:* The ninth tergum is about as wide as long and has a deep V-shaped cleft extending nearly to its base on the hind margin. It is very similar to *P. laffooni* (fig. 6b) except that the anterior margin is more extended at the sides. The ninth sternum lacks the median pair of rod-like lobes that are so characteristic of the related species and the pair of lobes on each side of the hind margin are much differently developed. The ventral lobe of each pair is very tiny, poorly developed. The dorsal lobe is slender, rather elongate and much larger than the ventral lobe; it is, however, small compared to the size of the claspers (fig. 7a). The posterior median portion of the sternum is extended into a large semimembranous development which is longer than the remainder of the segment and which extends two-thirds the length of the clasping structures. The claspers are very well developed and elongate. They are obtuse at apices and extend slightly beyond the tip of the aedeagus. The claspers are many times longer than the lateral lobes of the sternum (fig. 7a). The aedeagus has a pair of very strong, sharply pointed, accessory structures, as in *laffooni*. These structures extend well beyond the apices of the claspers.

Length: body, 5.0 mm.; wings, 5.7 mm.

*Female.* A specimen has been seen that appears to belong here. It was not associated with the male, however, and its identity cannot be certain. The cubital cell is very noticeably narrowed at the apex and at this point is only about one-half as long as the m-cu cross-vein.

Holotype male: Fulakora, Solomons (W. M. Mann).

The above mentioned female is from Munda Pt., New Georgia, Solomon Islands, 1943 (W. G. Downs). It is not being designated as an allotype.

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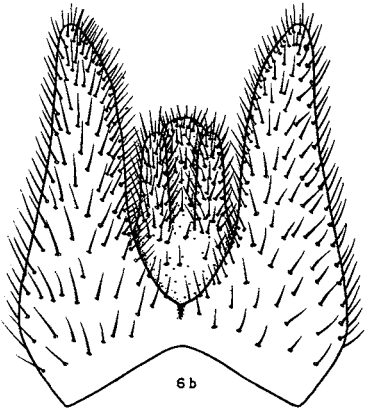
Figure 6. *P. laffooni* n. sp. b. 9th tergum of male; c. male genitalia, lateral.

Figure 7. *P. manni* n. sp. a. 9th sternum of male.

Figure 8. *P. mayoensis* n. sp. a. 9th tergum of male; b. 9th sternum of male.

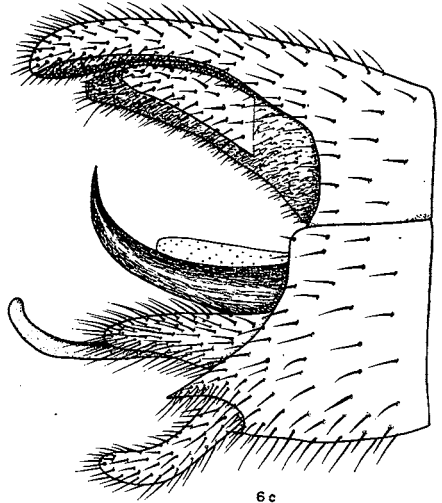
Figure 9. *P. zamboanga* n. sp. a. 9th tergum of male; b. 9th sternum of male.



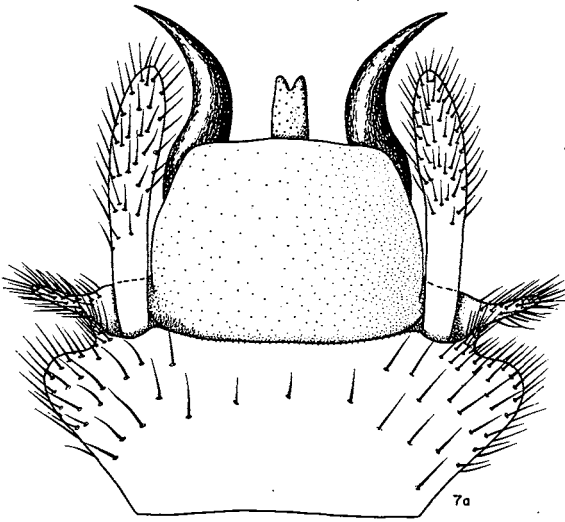


6b

*P. leffooni*

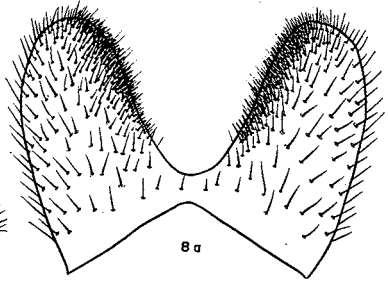


6c



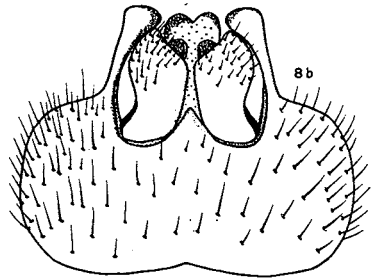
7a

*P. manni*

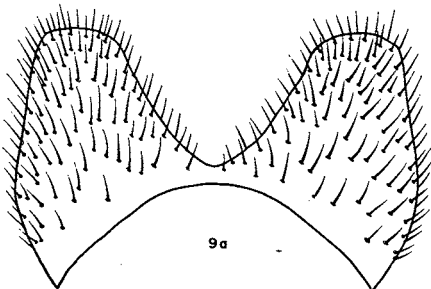


8a

*P. mayoensis*

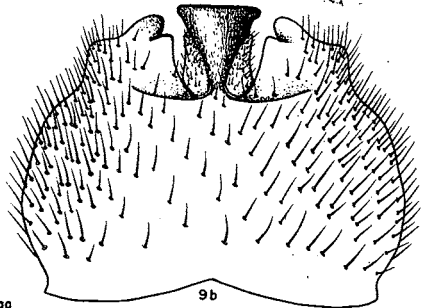


8b



9a

*P. zamboanga*



9b

Type returned to the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The female specimen is in the U. S. National Museum.

***Plecia mayoensis* n. sp. (figs. 8a-b)**

This species is distinguished from all other members of the *fulvicollis* complex known to the writer by the male genital characters. The elongate projections at the apex of the sternum and the shape of the claspers will separate it.

*Male. Head:* Antennae 9-segmented, the flagella are faintly tinged with yellowish. The eyes are bare, the ocellar triangle is large and prominent. *Thorax:* Entirely orange, with very sparse and inconspicuous yellow pile. Stems of halteres orange, knobs brown. *Legs:* Coxae and trochanters yellowish, remainder of legs dark brown to black. *Wings:* Brownish fumose, darker along anterior margin.  $R_{3+4}$  straight, entering the costa at about a  $65^\circ$  angle to  $R_5$ . The section of  $M_{1+2}$  from the cross-vein to the fork is two times long than the r-m cross-vein. The cubital cell is slightly narrowed at the apex. *Abdomen:* Dark brown to black, with dark colored pile. *Genitalia:* The apex of the ninth sternum is prolonged into a pair of strongly sclerotized, clavate lobes; these extend beyond the apices of the claspers and are equal in length to the aedeagus (fig. 8b). The claspers are broad and short; from a ventral view they are obtuse at apices (fig. 8b). The aedeagus is well developed, it extends beyond the claspers and has a pair of heavily sclerotized accessory structures directly above and close to the claspers. The ninth tergum is very deeply cleft on its hind margin, nearly to its base (fig. 8a). The inner margins of the tergum are densely haired.

Length: body, 9.0 mm.; wings, 9.1 mm.

*Female. Head:* Wider than long from a dorsal view, rather densely grayish pubescent. The pedicelli and the basal halves of the first flagellar segments are yellow. Otherwise similar to the male except for genital characters and in having the bases of femora yellowish.

Length: body, 6.0-8.0 mm.; wings, 8.8-9.5 mm.

Holotype male and allotype female: Mt. Mayo, Davao, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, 4000-5000 ft., Jan. 26.

Both returned to the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

***Plecia zamboanga* n. sp. (figs. 9a-b)**

This species is closely related to *P. philippinensis* Malloch. It is distinguished by the broad, bluntly pointed lateral lobes of the ninth sternum of the male, and by the comparatively narrow space between the two lobes; this space is about equal to the width of each lateral lobe. In *philippinensis* the lateral lobes are slender and are divided into two slender apical lobes; the distance between the lateral lobes is three or more times greater than the width of one lobe. The heavily sclerotized median projection on the ninth sternum of *zamboanga* is flat-topped; in *philippinensis* this is distinctly concave.

*Male. Head:* Eyes nearly bare, with some microscopic pile. The antennae are 9-segmented, the bases of the first flagellar segments are yellow, the other segments are brown with a yellowish tinge. The mouthparts are moderately developed but not elongated. *Thorax:* Bright, opaque yellow in color and nearly bare. Haltere bases yellowish, knobs brown. *Legs:* Coxae yellow, other segments reddish brown to blackish, bases of femora tinged with yellowish. All leg segments slender and covered with black pile. *Wings:* Rather pale brownish, darker along the costal margin. Vein  $R_{3+4}$  very slightly curved, forming about a  $70^\circ$  angle with  $R_5$ . The section of  $M_{1+2}$  from the cross-vein to the fork is about two times longer than the r-m cross-vein. Vein  $Cu_1$  is curved downward rather sharply at its apex but the cubital cell is just moderately narrowed. *Abdomen:* Brown

to blackish with black pile. *Genitalia*: The ninth tergum is deeply cleft almost to its base (fig. 9a). The lateral margins are extended and curve around the sides of the genital chamber. The ninth sternum is largely reddish and has a very large shining black process in the middle, which extends beyond the apices of the other processes. The hind margin of the sternum is developed into a broad, irregular lobe on each side. These are slightly bifid and obtuse at their apices (fig. 9b). The claspers are small and poorly developed, they lie just inside the lateral lobes of the sternum and are very inconspicuous (fig. 9b). The aedeagus is small and is not visible except in end view.

Length: body, 9.0-9.5 mm.; wing, 10.0-10.5 mm.

*Female*: Antennae 11-segmented, front with a very strong carina down the middle. Otherwise it is like the male, except for sexual characters.

Holotype male: Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands (B. P. Clark). Allotype female and seven paratypes, five males, two females, same locality as type, Ac. No. 5122 (B. P. Clark).

Holotype and one paratype returned to the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Allotype and four paratypes returned to the American Museum, two retained in the Bishop Museum.